Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1800. [No. 1999.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, on the North Side of WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

FOR SALE,

The fast sailing Brig Hope, Burthen 120 Tons, 9 Months old, can be put in Order for Sea in a few Days.

ALSO,

40 Boxes white Havanna Sugar,
59 Do. brown Do.
Imported in said Brig.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel.——Apply to
E. SHEARMAN & SON.

Newport, 29th July, 1800.

HAZARD & GARDNER

Can now furnish those who have flattered them with their Custom, and others, with

Fresh { *Sallad Oil,* *Box Figs,* *Box and Cask Raisins,* *And Zante Currants.*

Wholesale and Retail.

July 28th.

Just received from New-York, and for Sale,
By NATHAN B. MILLER,
A Consignment of BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER.
July 28.

CORN, for Sale, on board the Schooner CHARLOTTE, Capt. BUTLER lying at Capt. *John Coggeshall's* Wharf. ——Also for Sale on said Wharf, ROCK SALT from One to a Thousand Bushels.
Newport, July 28, 1800.

WANTED,

In a Family, a middle aged Woman, who can bring a good Recommendation, to whom generous Wages will be given.—Inquire of the Printer. *July* 29.

LOST, on Tuesday last, between Mr. John Congdon's and the State-House, a SILVER WATCH. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it at Mr. Congdon's, or return it to the Owner, THOMAS COGGESHALL, shall be handsomely rewarded.
Newport, 29th July, 1800.

Notice is hereby given to all Persons having Demands against the Estate of *PATIENCE CONGDON*, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, to exhibit their Accounts for Settlement to the Subscribers; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate Payment to

FRANCES NORTHUP, Administratrix.
GEORGE LAWTON, Administrator.
North-Kingstown, July 25, 1800.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of superfine broad Cloths of the most fashionable Colours—and Gentlemen's best Beaver Hats, of the newest Taste.

Newport, June 3, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has removed to the House, at the North Corner of Banister's Wharf, in Thames street, and directly opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House,

Where he has for Sale, as usual,

An elegant Variety of FASHIONABLE GOODS, adapted to the present Season, among which are a beautiful Assortment of Calicoes, Chintzes, Ginghams, Linens, Nankeens, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Do. White ribbed Cotton Stockings, Do. Hemp, Ladies black and white long Silk Gloves, Sarsnetts, Pelongs, Silk Shawls, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be sold at a very low Advance.

☞ Just received by the Sloop General Greene, a beautiful Assortment of Lute-strings, and Mens' best black Sattins.

Newport, July 28, 1800.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality —Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1799.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses, per Hogshead.
Newport, Sept. 24*th*, 1799.

RYE FLOUR,

By the Quantity, or single Barrel,
FOR SALE, BY
C. FOWLER & *Company.*
Newport, May 26, 1800.

JOHN EARL, jun.

AND

SAMUEL WHITEHORNE,

Inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have formed a Copartnership in Trade, under the Firm of

EARL & WHITEHORNE,

And propose having a general Assortment of *Groceries* and *Ship-Chandlery*, at their Stores on Major Handy's Wharf,

By Wholesale and Retail.

They have now on Hand,

Old 4th Proof Cogniac BRANDY,

MADEIRA	WINES.	Almonds	
Sherry		Alexandria & N. York superfine and fine Flour	
Teneriffe—and		Middlings	
Claret		Essence Spruce	
Loaf and brown Sugars		Mustard	
Hyson	Teas.	Black Pepper	
Souchong and Bohea		Sweet Oil	
Coffee		Ginger	
Currants		Starch	
Raisins		Hair-Powder.	
Figs			

Hibbert's best brown Stout and London Porter.

Tobacco by the Hogshead; New-York Soap by the Box; Vinegar by the Barrel.

ALSO

Shot by the Bag or single lb. Paints by the Keg; Sheet Lead; Brimstone; Lamp-black; Sheathing Paper; English Duck; Mattrasses; Quadrants; Charts; Screw-Augers, from 1-4 to 8-4 Inches; and an Assortment of Ironmongery.

All of which will be disposed of on reasonable Terms, for Cash or approved Notes.

They will also transact Business on Commission.

Newport, July 15 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

The large and commodious Mansion House, situate on Easton's Point, belonging to William Redwood. Said House stands on a Lot of Ground 100 Feet Front, and 200 Feet Deep. Likewise the Wharf and Stores known by the Name of Holmes's Wharf. Situation equal to any in Newport. For further Information apply to
V. WIGHTMAN.

June 10, 1800.

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.

A fresh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Assortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for sale by
JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.
☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail, as usual.
Newport, April 7, 1800.

JOHN BAKER

Has for Sale at his STORE, on Banister's Wharf,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has, in addition to her former assortment, very handsome Morocco and cloth shoes, by the dozen or single pair; kid ditto; lappet, embroidered and plain muslins; elegant lace and cypress gauze for veils and trimmings; black ditto; shawls; black muslins; white and colour'd kid gloves; common ditto; boys beaver hats.

Also, a new supply of China and Crockery.—All the above articles, with many others, she will sell as low as can be purchased in Newport.

Newport, 28th April, 1800.

All Persons having Accounts unsettled with the Estate of the late Dr. ISAAC SENTER, deceased, are again earnestly solicited to call and adjust them without further delay; otherwise resort must be had to the disagreeable Alternative of placing them in the Hands of an Attorney for Settlement.

ELIZABETH SENTER, *Administratrix.*
Newport, July 1, 1800.

SIMEON JUDDIN MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island

GOOD Retailing Molasses per Hogshead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Island and New-England Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel; first Quality Georgia Tobacco per Ditto; Cordage of all Sizes, per Ton or Hundred; Swede's Iron, flat and square Bars, per Ton or Hundred; Souchong and Bohea Teas, per Chest or Dozen; Russia and Ravens Duck; Mess and prime Pork, per Barrel; Rock Salt per Bushel.

Also Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and small Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE *Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN,*

To his Constituents of the Second Western District of Massachusetts.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

I THANK you for your repeated and almost unanimous suffrages, by virtue of which, I have, for a number of years past, held a seat in Congress—this honor, at the ensuing election, I wish to decline; and on this occasion, I think you will indulge me without apologizing, if I take the liberty to make a few remarks, relative to the political state of our country—On this subject, I am sensible you stand in no need of arguments to confirm your attachment to our country; and I know your character for federalism is high; it is not excelled by that of any other District: but a spirit of SURMISE and of JEALOUSY has gone forth, and it may even reach you: it is against this spirit I caution you; this is the spirit that can undermine and destroy all kinds of government—it can destroy the Temple of Liberty as well as the Throne of Despotism—Of what will you be jealous? Of your own power? Will you justify a man who shall be guilty of suicide, because he has no confidence either in his right or left hand? both of which may administer to him poison, or good and wholesome food.—Are not all who administer your Government, people of your own choice? And at regular periods, do you not possess the darling prerogative of killing and of making alive? Is it possible for them to lay burdens upon you and exempt themselves? Or can you suppose they would be instrumental in establishing a principle, which in its operation would destroy the Constitution, and so entail misery and wretchedness upon their posterity? Certainly you cannot. When therefore you hear declamations *about a Standing Army, about the Liberty of the Press, and about Executive Power*, be not dismayed, but remember that such is the language of those, whose zeal is not always the result of knowledge or of integrity——Be not afraid; our first Magistrate is eminent for integrity, talents, and experience; and the Gentlemen who are at the head of the great Departments of State, are all men of integrity and talents—But you will ask me, what occasions such extreme party spirit, and why is our country divided into two great parties? I answer, it is the consequence of extreme liberty, and a higher degree of liberty cannot exist, without endangering the whole; the reason why it cannot exist, is because the nature of man will not admit of it; his pride and ambition require very powerful restraints; therefore, all those, who teach the doctrine of modern liberty and equality, are false teachers; they are either deceivers or are deceived themselves—A certain French Author, very shrewdly and sensibly observes upon this subject, *that nothing is so unequal as equality.* I admire the frame and constitution of our Government, because it controls, in some degree, that *unequal equality*, and at the same time, gives opportunity for the fullest display of all the amiable and excellent attributes, which dignify man as a social being.—You also ask why does there any such division exist in our National Councils? I answer it is because they are composed of men of like passions with yourselves.—If you will consider mankind as possessing some patriotism, and a little more selfishness and pride; you will be able, not only to comprehend the jarring interests of a great Nation, but you will also understand all the Mysteries of Government—I know you want to be more particular, and to ask another question, you wish to know how it happens, that the federal interest is divided in the National Councils—This is a *delicate* question, and a short answer is better than a long one: however I will just observe that the federal interest is not divided *in sentiment, or in the principles of administering the Government; but there is a division as to men and to measures, there is a division as to the degree of hatred and animosity, necessary to be used in order to destroy all opposition to Government.* A small party, I suppose sincerely believe, that a few bold strokes would silence all opposition, when they say no, let it be done by civility and sound argument; so here they are at issue; but their ultimate views are the same, they all wish for peace and tranquility—This discord is favourable to the opposition; they act in perfect unison, and if they are so fortunate as to become the Majority, we shall

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Teas: Hyson, Souchong and Bohea

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Raisins
Figs
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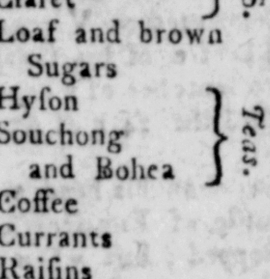

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Letharge, White Vitrol.
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FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE *Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN,*

To his Constituents of the Second Western District of Massachusetts.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

I THANK you for your repeated and almost unanimous suffrages, by virtue of which, I have, for a number of years past, held a seat in Congress—this honor, at the ensuing election, I wish to decline; and on this occasion, I think you will indulge me without apologizing, if I take the liberty to make a few remarks, relative to the political state of our country—On this subject, I am sensible you stand in no need of arguments to confirm your attachment to our country; and I know your character for federalism is high; it is not excelled by that of any other District: but a spirit of SURMISE and of JEALOUSY has gone forth, and it may even reach you: it is against this spirit I caution you; this is the spirit that can undermine and destroy all kinds of government—it can destroy the Temple of Liberty as well as the Throne of Despotism—Of what will you be jealous? Of your own power? Will you justify a man who shall be guilty of suicide, because he has no confidence either in his right or left hand? both of which may administer to him poison, or good and wholesome food.—Are not all who administer your Government, people of your own choice? And at regular periods, do you not possess the darling prerogative of killing and of making alive? Is it possible for them to lay burdens upon you and exempt themselves? Or can you suppose they would be instrumental in establishing a principle, which in its operation would destroy the Constitution, and so entail misery and wretchedness upon their posterity? Certainly you cannot. When therefore you hear declamations *about a Standing Army, about the Liberty of the Press, and about Executive Power*, be not dismayed, but remember that such is the language of those, whose zeal is not always the result of knowledge or of integrity——Be not afraid; our first Magistrate is eminent for integrity, talents, and experience; and the Gentlemen who are at the head of the great Departments of State, are all men of integrity and talents—But you will ask me, what occasions such extreme party spirit, and why is our country divided into two great parties? I answer, it is the consequence of extreme liberty, and a higher degree of liberty cannot exist, without endangering the whole; the reason why it cannot exist, is because the nature of man will not admit of it; his pride and ambition require very powerful restraints; therefore, all those, who teach the doctrine of modern liberty and equality, are false teachers; they are either deceivers or are deceived themselves—A certain French Author, very shrewdly and sensibly observes upon this subject, *that nothing is so unequal as equality.* I admire the frame and constitution of our Government, because it controls, in some degree, that *unequal equality*, and at the same time, gives opportunity for the fullest display of all the amiable and excellent attributes, which dignify man as a social being.—You also ask why does there any such division exist in our National Councils? I answer it is because they are composed of men of like passions with yourselves.—If you will consider mankind as possessing some patriotism, and a little more selfishness and pride; you will be able, not only to comprehend the jarring interests of a great Nation, but you will also understand all the Mysteries of Government—I know you want to be more particular, and to ask another question, you wish to know how it happens, that the federal interest is divided in the National Councils—This is a *delicate* question, and a short answer is better than a long one: however I will just observe that the federal interest is not divided *in sentiment, or in the principles of administering the Government; but there is a division as to men and to measures, there is a division as to the degree of hatred and animosity, necessary to be used in order to destroy all opposition to Government.* A small party, I suppose sincerely believe, that a few bold strokes would silence all opposition, others say no, let it be done by civility and sound argument; so here they are at issue; but their ultimate views are the same, they all wish for peace and tranquility—This discord is favourable to the opposition; they act in perfect unison, and if they are so fortunate as to become the Majority, we shall

be so unfortunate as to be called a Faction and Disorganizers, and it is probable, that thus alternately, two great parties will administer the Government, and it is not altogether improbable, but they will administer it upon nearly the same principles, not altogether for conscience sake, but because their interest will compel them. Thus there will be a perpetual struggle for power—the great objects of ambition will be authority and fame. Such is Mazzei's "tempestuous sea of liberty" and nothing can hush its tumultuous waves, excepting that Spirit, which "rested upon the face of the great deep;" but it is the duty of all men to divest themselves of party animosity, and to live together like Brethren.

Having passed through a variety of public scenes and shared liberally in the honors of the State, I now bid you an affectionate farewell, and shall bear about in my retirement, a most grateful remembrance of your favors; and may you and our Nation at large "*be blessed with the blessings of Heaven above, and of the Earth beneath.*"

SAMUEL LYMAN.

Springfield, July 14, 1800.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

By the June Packet arrived at Halifax.

MILAN, May 17.

GENOA still holds out. The following extract of an official letter from Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count, Hohenzollern to Major-General Nicoletti, Commandant of Milan, contains accounts of the latest events in that neighbourhood.

"*Orcese, May* 14. Yesterday I was attacked by the whole garrison of Genoa. The conflict lasted several hours, and I never witnessed a more severe engagement. We had the good fortune to defeat the enemy. Gen. Soult (the first after Massena) his Adjutant, a Colonel, and many officers were made prisoners by us, about 1000 privates of the enemy's troops killed, wounded or made prisoners. Among the wounded is the General of Division Hospitalet, Our loss amounts to about 240 men.

"Milan, on the part of the Imperial commander in chief, May 17 1800.
(Signed) NICOLETTI, *Maj. Gen.*"

ANTIBES, May 15.

The Austrians have evacuated Nice.—They entered the Republic, but have been repulsed by Gen. Rochambeau. We are again upon the Var, the ancient boundary of France. The Austrians have filed off through the mountains on the road to Coni. This precipitate retreat can alone be occasioned by the motions of the *Army of Reserve.*

VIENNA, May 27.

Fifty thousand reinfocements are marching towards Suabia. The roads are covered with ammunition and artillery waggons.

STUTGARD, May 23.

On the 21st inst. the French had entirely withdrawn from the Blauthal, and not any of them were seen at Blaubeuren on that day.

The position of the Imperial army becomes every day more advantageous. Gen. Kray's manœuvres having induced the French to withdraw from the environs of Ulm. The corps of Prince Hohenlohe approaches from Kaunstandt, and menaces their flank.

It appears that the left wing of the French hitherto on the left banks of the Danube, will form itself on the right banks of that river.

FRANKFORT *(near the Rhine)* May 24.

Yesterday several German Deputies passed through Nantz, with passports from Gen. Moreau, on their way to Paris, to enter into negociations of peace.

PARIS, June 1.

The Ratisbon Mercury announces, that Gen. Kray is drawing his forces towards the Tyrol; to succour Italy.

Persons worthy of credit assure us, that the advanced posts of Gen. Massena reached Gavi and Voltri, and that consequently the blockade of Genoa is raised. The silence of the official journals, make us doubt the truth of this interesting news.

The Ministers of Russia and Prussia have lately demanded of the Senate of Hamburgh, the suppression of the sale of a work entitled "*Private life of Catherine,*" under penalty of the displeasure of their royal masters. The Senate thought prudent to comply.

They write from Vienna, that the disgrace of Gen. Mack is certain. He will be no longer in service; nevertheless, he will enjoy his pension. It is said he ought rather to have blown his brains out, than gone to the head-quarters of Gen. Joubert, and that he is too much devoted to the party of the Archduke.

June 2.

For three days we have had no news from the Chief Consul. He had informed the Consul Cambaceres, that he should be some days without writing. This sudden silence announces the execution of some great military operation. Until the present, Buonaparte has not passed a day without writing to his wife, to the Consuls, or to the ministers, who were in need of some decision.

The minister at war yesterday received a courier from Genoa. He brings intelligence that Gen. Massena in a sortie made at several points, took 4700 of the enemy prisoners, and has procured provisions for 30 days.

They write from Delingen that Gen. Moreau had sent an adjutant to Gen. Kray, to inform him that France preferred peace to war; and if the Imperial army would retire beyond the Lech, the French army would retire beyond the Rhine, in order that they might in the mean time treat of an armistice. Gen. Kray, it is said, sent for reply, that the answer to these propositions must be made at Vienna.

It was by a stratagem that the French got possession of the fort of Honkentwell.—They sent to the commandant a false order of the Duke of Wirtemberg, in which he was informed of the expected arrival of a body of 500 men to reinforce the garrison. A short time after, a French corps, disguised in Austrian and Wurtembergeoise uniforms, appeared at the gates of the Fortress They were received, and the commandant, the dupe of his credulity, was obliged to surrender the place. This fort in point of strength and situation can only be compared to fort Koenigstein in Saxony.

LONDON, June 9.

Downing-street, June 7, 1800.

A despatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lieutenant Colonel Clinton, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-Quarters, Ulm, May 22, 1800.

My Lord,

Since the army crossed the Danube at this place on the 12th inst. the enemy has not ventured to undertake any move of consequence: in the night of the 18th he passed the Danube, in considerable force, at Erbach, and the following day reconnoitred the position of the Austrians, on the heights above the town, which he found so formidable, that he re-crossed the Danube in the course of the night, and resumed his position between that river and the Iller, without attempting any thing.

The death of Suwarrow has at length been officially announced to our government. It happened on the 18th of May, at Petersburgh.

June 10.

By Mr. Arthur Pagett's servant, who arrived on Sunday from Palermo, Government also received despatches from Lord Keith, of a very recent date and of considerable importance. His Lordship's despatches after stating the surrender of the citadel of Savona on the 13th of May, in consequence of famine, mentions, that on the 19th of the same month the Magistrates of Genoa requested permission of Gen. Ott to send a flag of truce to Gen. Melas which was granted. The nature of the message was not known, but it is said to contain an offer to surrender up the city on certain conditions.

Mr. Jackson's despatches from Turin confirms the report of the march of Gen. Melas towards Piedmont for the purpose of attacking the army of Reserve before it receives additional reinforcements. It is stated that the whole of Buonaparte's army did not exceed 19,000 men on the 15th of May.—Moreau is certainly drawing off a part of his army from the Danube, to support the projects of the Chief Consul in Italy.

The result of the different affairs of the advanced Posts since the arrival of the army in its present position, has uniformly been to the advantage of the Austrians.

No very material alteration has taken place in the state of continental affairs since our last number. The operations of Gen. Kray appear to have been directed with great judgment, and notwithstanding the impetuosity of the French in their advances. the Imperialists have succeeded in stemming the torrent of invasion, and opposing an effectual barrier to the farther inroads of the enemy. It is evident that the victories claimed by the French in their official despatches could not have been as decisive as they have been represented, since they have been compelled to linger so very long in the career of victory before the walls of Ulm.

All our remarks with respect to General Moreau, are fully confirmed. He does not intend to penetrate further into Germany. but is stretching his line to the Tyrol and the Goralberg, for the purpose of favouring the operations of the French *Army of Reserve*, to which he had already despatched, by Mount St. Gothard, 25,000 men.

Our private advices from Hamburgh of the 8th inst. inform us, that Moreau is at length retreating but very slowly, and every day fighting. His retreat is less owing to the ineffectual attempts which he has made against the very strong position of the Austrians before Ulm, than his having been forced at the desire of Buonaparte, conveyed to him by Carnot, to detach 18,000 men, in order to cover the lesser Cantons which are much threatened by the Austrians, and particularly to support the movements of Berthier, who is passing into Italy by the Valais at the head of more than 25,000 men from Switzerland to the army of Reserve. Gen. Kray, whose army is every day reinforced, follows him, and will no doubt press upon him so closely, as to embarrass him greatly in his retreat.

The forces which sailed in different troop ships from Portsmouth on the 23d, and from Plymouth on the 24th of May, under sealed orders, appear to have been destined for Quiberon-Bay, where they were disembarked at Carnac, under the orders of General Maitland; and the next day they attacked and carried Fort Penthievre.

The present expedition to Quiberon is not undertaken, like the former one in June, 1795, with a view of fomenting an insurrection in the Western departments of France, but to keep the peninsula as a *Point d'Apput*, and harbour for our ships of war, and thereby to harrass more effectually the trade of the enemy, particularly in provisions, between the Western coast and Brest.

The French have demanded the following contributions in Suabia:—From the Landgrave of Furstenberg 50,000 florins; from the town of Ueberlingen, 30 000; Memmingen, 60,000; Biberach, 45 000; Buchorn, 30,000; Ravensburg, 30,000; Pfullendorf, 20,000; Salmanswiel, 100,000; St. Blaise, 200,000; the Abbey of Buchau, 50,000; Althausen, 50.000; Schussenried, 25,000; Abbey of Weissenau, 25,000; Wangen, 50,000.

The Russian men of war take home as many of their troops as they can conveniently carry, and the remainder are to be sent in vessels bound up the Baltic, at the expence of our Government. They will be brought from Guernsey and Jersey in the revenue cutters, and other small crafts.

The Prince of Wirtemberg, younger brother to the reigning Duke, arrived at Gravesend on Monday night, with his Princess from the Continent. They were obliged to lodge in a garret in the Inn, all the beds being pre-occupied.—They were waiting yesterday at Gravesend the receipt of passports to enable them to come to town.

The only appellation by which Buonaparte is now mentioned at Paris, is the *Corsican*, and many persons affect to pronounce this term with contempt. The circumstances too of his birth and education are eagerly ransacked in order to furnish materials of detraction. A Lady, wishing one day to mortify Madame Buonaparte upon this subject, asked whether she was fully acquainted with Buonaparte's origin.—"I know, as all Europe does, (replied Madame Buonaparte with a placid smile) that he is the son of Mars and of Fortune."

It was yesterday reported that the Admiralty had received an account from the Mediterranean, that two frigates, attempting to make their escape out of Malta, had been captured by the British ships cruizing off that Island; and that a number of officers. with considerable treasure, had been found on board.

CORK, May 30.

Extract of a letter from Enniscorthy, dated May 13.

"On Saturday the 10th of May inst. Nicholas Walsh was executed on Vinegar-Hill (the principal Theatre of his savage atrocities) pursuant to sentence of a court-martial held at Wexford the 24th of April last.

"Walsh, on hearing that his head was to be fixed on the Castle of Enniscorthy, had his hair close cropped; but when he was informed that it was not to be cut off, but that his carcase was to be brought back and thrown into the sea beyond the river at Wexford, he was much disappointed and cast down, for he was taught to believe in the Gaol at Wexford, that every good Christian, on seeing his head, would offer up a prayer for his soul, and when the French should come, (which he was certain of) they would revenge his death tenfold.

"Walsh was convicted of the murders of seventeen Protestants, several of them by his own hand, and all of them his immediate neighbours; the majority of these devoted objects of his more than savage brutality were upwards 70 years of age. Walsh was the villian that escaped from Major Sirr, by leaping out of a two-pair of stairs window in Bull-Alley.

"On the same day, Thomas and Nicholas Parle were executed on the bridge of Wexford for the murders committed at Scholabogue; one of them confessed to having thrown back with his pike the child of a protestant, which the miserable mother, while writhing in the flames, had put out of the barn door of Scholabogue.

"It appeared in evidence on Walsh's trial, that he looked over the bodies murdered, and if any symptoms of life appeared, he with his sword or pike stabbed them to the heart."

CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* Jul

A curious method of ascertaining the different velocities of Light and Sound.

Those who are habituated to the use of artillery, are able to judge accurately of the direction in which a cannon is fired, by comparing with each other the two flashes of powder: the one from the touch-hole.—They stand on a wall or fortification, and observing the fire of the distant cannon say—"This ball goes to the right—that to the left." But the well-pointed one strikes the spot, from which they take care to leap as soon as they see the flash. The ball passes through the air, at the rate of *three miles in one second;* but the light of the burning powder is conveyed to the eye, at the rate of 198,000 *miles in one second.*—Therefore, they have time to see the flash, and to get out of the direction, *before* the arrival of the ball, which *would kill them, before they would hear the report of the gun*—which report moves only at the rate of a quarter of a mile in a second.

In thunder-storms, the burning vapour which constitutes the flash, explodes before the clap commences. The *flash* is conveyed to us, at the rate of 198,000 *miles in a second;* but the *thunder-clap* creeps on at the rate of 13 *miles in a minute.*—Hence, when we *hear the thunder, we know we are safe* from *that* explosion of vapour, which must have passed off from us, before the arrival of the thunder: and by this comparative calculation of light and sound, the thunder-cloud is computed to be distant about one mile, when we see the lightning five seconds before we hear the thunder.

ALEXANDRIA *(Virginia)* July 13.

Despatches from our Commissioners in France, were received on Monday, at the Secretary of State's Office, in Washington.—They were read by Mr. Marshal, and immediately forwarded to the President, at Braintree.—It is said they contain accounts that *some* progress had been made, in the business of negociation.

July 22.

Gen. C. C. PINCKNEY is on a visit to Mount Vernon.

A committee is appointed on the part of this city, to confer with the committee of the Federal Legislature, on the subject of the organization of the Federal Territory.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

The seamen taken on board the vessel carrying slaves, were on Thursday landed from the schooner Experiment and committed to prison.

Brig Alert, Rich, of Boston, arrived at Cadiz in 24 days—off Cadiz was boarded by an English cruizer, and informed that that port was not now considered in a state of blockade.

Mr. Sartori, the American Consul at Rome, who arrived at New-York on Wednesday last in the ship Olive, Capt. Laughton from Naples, mentions, that when he left Cadiz on the 12th of June and Algeziras on the 17th, no account had been received at either of those places, of the fall of Genoa.

The latest accounts from Nashville say, that the subsisting difference between the Cherokees and Chickasaws are amicably settled.

Counterfeit Fifty Dollar Bank Notes of the United States have been detected in this city within the week past.

July 28.

Intelligence was received at Maderia, by the ship Fame, which sailed from London on the 4th of June, that a reconciliation had taken place between the United States and France, and further that despatches were forwarded on to the United States respecting the business—was boarded by a French privateer who treated him politely, and gave the above information, which might be depended upon.

July 29.

[OFFICIAL.]

Extract of a letter from David M. Clarkson, Esq; to the Secretary of the Navy, dated St. Kitts, June 27th, 1800.

"It is much pleasure to announce to you, that only fifteen Americans are prisoners at Guadaloupe (Port de la Liberte) which, by letter I have received yesterday from agents at Guadaloupe (by two flags of truce I sent up with French prisoners) will instantly be sent me by a flag of theirs, and there still remain, of the French prisoners here, one hundred and eighty.

—

Extract of a letter from Lieut. John Shaw, commanding the United States schooner Enterprize, of 12 guns. to the Secretary of the Navy, dated St. Kitts, June 21st.

"I have the honor to inform you, that on the 17th inst. I fell in with the French privateer, La Cigne, of 4 guns and 57 men, off Guadaloupe; she engaged me for 20 minutes, when she struck her colours—I have brought her in here."

—

Extract of a letter from Capt. George Cross of the United States ship John Adams, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated St. Kitts June, 24.

and Diſorganizers, and it is probable, that thus alternately, two great parties will adminiſter the Government, and it is not altogether improbable, but they will adminiſter it upon nearly the ſame principles, not altogether for conſcience ſake, but becauſe their intereſt will compel them. Thus there will be a perpetual ſtruggle for power—the great objects of ambition will be authority and fame. Such is Mazzei's "tempeſtuous ſea of liberty" and nothing can huſh its tumultuous waves, excepting that Spirit, which "reſted upon the face of the great deep;" but it is the duty of all men to diveſt themſelves of party animoſity, and to live together like Brethren.

Having paſſed through a variety of public ſcenes and ſhared liberally in the honors of the State, I now bid you an affectionate farewell, and ſhall bear about in my retirement, a moſt grateful remembrance of your favors; and may you and our Nation at large "*be bleſſed with the bleſſings of Heaven above, and of the Earth beneath.*"

SAMUEL LYMAN.

Springfield, July 14, 1800.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

By the June Packet arrived at Halifax.

MILAN, May 17.

GENOA ſtill holds out. The following extract of an official letter from Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Count, Hohenzollern to Major-General Nicoletti, Commandant of Milan, contains accounts of the lateſt events in that neighbourhood.

"*Orcese, May* 14. Yeſterday I was attacked by the whole garriſon of Genoa. The conflict laſted ſeveral hours, and I never witneſſed a more ſevere engagement. We had the good fortune to defeat the enemy. Gen. Soult (the firſt after Maſſena) his Adjutant, a Colonel, and many officers were made priſoners by us, about 1000 privates of the enemy's troops killed, wounded or made priſoners. Among the wounded is the General of Diviſion Hoſpitalet, Our loſs amounts to about 240 men.

"Milan, on the part of the Imperial commander in chief, May 17 1800.
(Signed) NICOLETTI, *Maj. Gen.*"

ANTIBES, May 15.

The Auſtrians have evacuated Nice.—They entered the Republic, but have been repulſed by Gen. Rochambeau. We are again upon the Var, the ancient boundary of France. The Auſtrians have filed off through the mountains on the road to Coni. This precipitate retreat can alone be occaſioned by the motions of the *Army of Reserve.*

VIENNA, May 27.

Fifty thouſand reinforcements are marching towards Suabia. The roads are covered with ammunition and artillery waggons.

STUTGARD, May 23.

On the 21ſt inſt. the French had entirely withdrawn from the Blauthal, and not any of them were ſeen at Blaubeuren on that day.

The poſition of the Imperial army becomes every day more advantageous. Gen. Kray's manœuvres having induced the French to withdraw from the environs of Ulm. The corps of Prince Hohenlohe approaches from Kaunſtandt, and menaces their flank.

It appears that the left wing of the French hitherto on the left banks of the Danube, will form itſelf on the right banks of that river.

FRANKFORT *(near the Rhine)* May 24.

Yeſterday ſeveral German Deputies paſſed through Nantz, with paſſports from Gen. Moreau, on their way to Paris, to enter into negociations of peace.

PARIS, June 1.

The Ratiſbon Mercury announces, that Gen. Kray is drawing his forces towards the Tyrol; to ſuccour Italy.

Perſons worthy of credit aſſure us, that the advanced poſts of Gen. Maſſena reached Gavi and Voltri, and that conſequently the blockade of Genoa is raiſed. The ſilence of the official journals, make us doubt the truth of this intereſting news.

The Miniſters of Ruſſia and Pruſſia have lately demanded of the Senate of Hamburgh, the ſuppreſſion of the ſale of a work entitled "*Private life of Catherine,*" under penalty of the diſpleaſure of their royal maſters. The Senate thought prudent to comply.

They write from Vienna, that the diſgrace of Gen. Mack is certain. He will be no longer in ſervice; nevertheleſs, he will enjoy his penſion. It is ſaid he ought rather to have blown his brains out, than gone to the head-quarters of Gen. Joubert, and that he is too much devoted to the party of the Archduke.

June 2.

For three days we have had no news from the Chief Conſul. He had informed the Conſul Cambaceres, that he ſhould be ſome days without writing. This ſudden ſilence announces the execution of ſome great military operation. Until the preſent, Buonaparte has not paſſed a day without writing to his wife, to the Conſuls, or to the miniſters, who were in need of ſome deciſion.

The miniſter at war yeſterday received a courier from Genoa. He brings intelligence that Gen. Maſſena in a ſortie made at ſeveral points, took 4700 of the enemy priſoners, and has procured proviſions for 30 days.

They write from Delingen that Gen. Moreau had ſent an adjutant to Gen. Kray, to inform him that France preferred peace to war; and if the Imperial army would retire beyond the Lech, the French army would retire beyond the Rhine, in order that they might in the mean time treat of an armiſtice. Gen. Kray, it is ſaid, ſent for reply, that the anſwer to theſe propoſitions muſt be made at Vienna.

It was by a ſtratagem that the French got poſſeſſion of the fort of Honkentwell.—They ſent to the commandant a falſe order of the Duke of Wirtemberg, in which he was informed of the expected arrival of a body of 500 men to reinforce the garriſon. A ſhort time after, a French corps, diſguiſed in Auſtrian and Wurtembergeoiſe uniforms, appeared at the gates of the Fortreſs They were received, and the commandant, the dupe of his credulity, was obliged to ſurrender the place. This fort in point of ſtrength and ſituation can only be compared to fort Koenigſtein in Saxony.

LONDON, June 9.

Downing-ſtreet, June 7, 1800.

A deſpatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lieutenant Colonel Clinton, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-Quarters, Ulm, May 22, 1800.

My Lord,

Since the army croſſed the Danube at this place on the 12th inſt. the enemy has not ventured to undertake any move of conſequence: in the night of the 18th he paſſed the Danube, in conſiderable force, at Erbach, and the following day reconnoitred the poſition of the Auſtrians, on the heights above the town, which he found ſo formidable, that he re-croſſed the Danube in the courſe of the night, and reſumed his poſition between that river and the Iller, without attempting any thing.

The death of Suwarrow has at length been officially announced to our government. It happened on the 18th of May, at Peterſburgh.

June 10.

By Mr. Arthur Pagett's ſervant, who arrived on Sunday from Palermo, Government alſo received deſpatches from Lord Keith, of a very recent date and of conſiderable importance. His Lordſhip's deſpatches after ſtating the ſurrender of the citadel of Savona on the 13th of May, in conſequence of famine, mentions, that on the 19th of the ſame month the Magiſtrates of Genoa requeſted permiſſion of Gen. Ott to ſend a flag of truce to Gen. Melas which was granted. The nature of the meſſage was not known, but it is ſuppoſed to contain an offer to ſurrender up the city on certain conditions.

Mr. Jackſon's deſpatches from Turin confirms the report of the march of Gen. Melas towards Piedmont for the purpoſe of attacking the army of Reſerve before it receives additional reinforcements. It is ſtated that the whole of Buonaparte's army did not exceed 19,000 men on the 15th of May.—Moreau is certainly drawing off a part of his army from the Danube, to ſupport the projects of the Chief Conſul in Italy.

The reſult of the different affairs of the advanced Poſts ſince the arrival of the army in its preſent poſition, has uniformly been to the advantage of the Auſtrians.

No very material alteration has taken place in the ſtate of continental affairs ſince our laſt number. The operations of Gen. Kray appear to have been directed with great judgment, and notwithſtanding the impetuoſity of the French in their advances. the Imperaliſts have ſucceeded in ſtemming the torrent of invaſion, and oppoſing an effectual barrier to the farther inroads of the enemy. It is evident that the victories claimed by the French in their official deſpatches could not have been as deciſive as they have been repreſented, ſince they have been compelled to linger ſo very long in the career of victory before the walls of Ulm.

All our remarks with reſpect to General Moreau, are fully confirmed. He does not intend to penetrate further into Germany. but is ſtretching his line to the Tyrol and the Goralberg, for the purpoſe of favouring the operations of the French *Army of Reſerve*, to which he had already deſpatched, by Mount St. Gothard, 25,000 men.

Our private advices from Hamburgh of the 8th inſt. inform us, that Moreau is at length retreating but very ſlowly, and every day fighting. His retreat is leſs owing to the ineffectual attempts which he has made againſt the very ſtrong poſition of the Auſtrians before Ulm, than his having been forced at the deſire of Buonaparte, conveyed to him by Carnot, to detach 18,000 men, in order to cover the leſſer Cantons which are much threatened by the Auſtrians, and particularly to ſupport the movements of Berthier, who is paſſing into Italy by the Valais at the head of more than 25,000 men from Switzerland to the army of Reſerve. Gen. Kray, whoſe army is every day reinforced, follows him, and will no doubt preſs upon him ſo cloſely, as to embarraſs him greatly in his retreat.

The forces which ſailed in different troop ſhips from Portſmouth on the 23d, and from Plymouth on the 24th of May, under ſealed orders, appear to have been deſtined for Quiberon-Bay, where they were diſembarked at Carnac, under the orders of General Maitland; and the next day they attacked and carried Fort Penthievre.

The preſent expedition to Quiberon is not undertaken, like the former one in June, 1795, with a view of fomenting an inſurrection in the Weſtern departments of France, but to keep the peninſula as a *Point d'Appui*, and harbour for our ſhips of war, and thereby to harraſs more effectually the trade of the enemy, particularly in proviſions, between the Weſtern coaſt and Breſt.

The French have demanded the following contributions in Suabia:—From the Landgrave of Furſtenberg 50,000 florins; from the town of Ueberlingen, 30 000; Memmingen, 60,000; Biberach, 45 000; Buchorn, 30,000; Ravenſburg, 30,000; Pfullendorf, 20,000; Salmanſwiel, 100,000; St. Blaiſe, 200,000; the Abbey of Buchau, 50,000; Althauſen, 50.000; Schuſſenried, 25,000; Abbey of Weiſſenau, 25,000; Wangen, 50,000.

The Ruſſian men of war take home as many of their troops as they can conveniently carry, and the remainder are to be ſent in veſſels bound up the Baltic, at the expence of our Government. They will be brought from Guernſey and Jerſey in the revenue cutters, and other ſmall crafts.

The Prince of Wirtemberg, younger brother to the reigning Duke, arrived at Graveſend on Monday night, with his Princeſs from the Continent. They were obliged to lodge in a garret in the Inn, all the beds being pre-occupied.—They were waiting yeſterday at Graveſend the receipt of paſſports to enable them to come to town.

The only appellation by which Buonaparte is now mentioned at Paris, is the *Corſican*, and many perſons affect to pronounce this term with contempt. The circumſtances too of his birth and education are eagerly ranſacked in order to furniſh materials of detraction. A Lady, wiſhing one day to mortify Madame Buonaparte upon this ſubject, aſked whether ſhe was fully acquainted with Buonaparte's origin.—"I know, as all Europe does, (replied Madame Buonaparte with a placid ſmile) that he is the ſon of Mars and of Fortune."

It was yeſterday reported that the Admiralty had received an account from the Mediterranean, that two frigates, attempting to make their eſcape out of Malta, had been captured by the Britiſh ſhips cruizing off that Iſland; and that a number of officers. with conſiderable treaſure, had been found on board.

CORK, May 30.

Extract of a letter from Enniſcorthy, dated May 13.

"On Saturday the 10th of May inſt. Nicholas Walſh was executed on Vinegar-Hill (the principal Theatre of his ſavage atrocities) purſuant to ſentence of a court-martial held at Wexford the 24th of April laſt.

"Walſh, on hearing that his head was to be fixed on the Caſtle of Enniſcorthy, had his hair cloſe cropped; but when he was informed that it was not to be cut off, but that his carcaſe was to be brought back and thrown into the ſea beyond the river at Wexford, he was much diſappointed and caſt down, for he was taught to believe in the Gaol at Wexford, that every good Chriſtian, on ſeeing his head, would offer up a prayer for his ſoul, and when the French ſhould come, (which he was certain of) they would revenge his death tenfold.

"Walſh was convicted of the murders of ſeventeen Proteſtants, ſeveral of them by his own hand, and all of them his immediate neighbours; the majority of theſe devoted objects of his more than ſavage brutality were upwards 70 years of age. Walſh was the villian that eſcaped from Major Sirr, by leaping out of a two-pair of ſtairs window in Bull-Alley.

"On the ſame day, Thomas and Nicholas Parle were executed on the bridge of Wexford for the murders committed at Scholabogue; one of them confeſſed to having thrown back with his pike the child of a proteſtant, which the miſerable mother, while writhing in the flames, had put out of the barn door of Scholabogue.

"It appeared in evidence on Walſh's trial, that he looked over the bodies murdered, and if any ſymptoms of life appeared, he with his ſword or pike ſtabbed them to the heart."

CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* July

A curious method of aſcertaining the different velocities of Light and Sound.

Thoſe who are habituated to the uſe of artillery, are able to judge accurately of the direction in which a cannon is fired, by comparing with each other the two flaſhes of powder: the one from the touch-hole.—They ſtand on a wall or fortification, and obſerving the fire of the diſtant cannon ſay—"This ball goes to the right—that to the left." But the well-pointed one ſtrikes the ſpot, from which they take care to leap as ſoon as they ſee the flaſh. The ball paſſes through the air, at the rate of *three miles in one second;* but the light of the burning powder is conveyed to the eye, at the rate of 198,000 *miles in one second.*—Therefore, they have time to ſee the flaſh, and to get out of the direction, *before* the arrival of the ball, which *would kill them, before they would hear the report of the gun*—which report moves only at the rate of a quarter of a mile in a ſecond.

In thunder-ſtorms, the burning vapour which conſtitutes the flaſh, explodes before the clap commences. The *flaſh* is conveyed to us, at the rate of 198,000 *miles in a ſecond;* but the *thunder-clap* creeps on at the rate of 13 *miles in a minute.*—Hence, when we *hear the thunder, we know we are ſafe* from *that* exploſion of vapour, which muſt have paſſed off from us, before the arrival of the thunder: and by this comparative calculation of light and ſound, the thunder-cloud is computed to be diſtant about one mile, when we ſee the lightning five ſeconds before we hear the thunder.

ALEXANDRIA *(Virginia)* July 13.

Deſpatches from our Commiſſioners in France, were received on Monday, at the Secretary of State's Office, in Waſhington.—They were read by Mr. Marſhal, and immediately forwarded to the Preſident, at Braintree.—It is ſaid they contain accounts that *ſome* progreſs had been made, in the buſineſs of negociation.

July 22.

Gen. C. C. PINCKNEY is on a viſit to Mount Vernon.

A committee is appointed on the part of this city, to confer with the committee of the Federal Legiſlature, on the ſubject of the organization of the Federal Territory.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

The ſeamen taken on board the veſſel carrying ſlaves, were on Thurſday landed from the ſchooner Experiment and committed to priſon.

Brig Alert, Rich, of Boſton, arrived at Cadiz in 24 days—off Cadiz was boarded by an Engliſh cruizer, and informed that that port was not now conſidered in a ſtate of blockade.

Mr. Sartori, the American Conſul at Rome, who arrived at New-York on Wedneſday laſt in the ſhip Olive, Capt. Laughton from Naples, mentions, that when he left Cadiz on the 12th of June and Algeziras on the 17th, no account had been received at either of thoſe places, of the fall of Genoa.

The lateſt accounts from Naſhville ſay, that the ſubſiſting difference between the Cherokees and Chickaſaws are amicably ſettled.

Counterfeit Fifty Dollar Bank Notes of the United States have been detected in this city within the week paſt.

July 28.

Intelligence was received at Maderia, by the ſhip Fame, which ſailed from London on the 4th of June, that a reconciliation had taken place between the United States and France, and further that deſpatches were forwarded on to the United States reſpecting the buſineſs—was boarded by a French privateer who treated him politely, and gave the above information, which might be depended upon.

July 29.

[OFFICIAL.]

Extract of a letter from David M. Clarkson, Eſq; to the Secretary of the Navy, dated St. Kitts, June 27th, 1800.

"It is much pleaſure to announce to you, that only fifteen Americans are priſoners at Guadaloupe (Port de la Liberte) which, by letter I have received yeſterday from agents at Guadaloupe (by two flags of truce I ſent up with French priſoners) will inſtantly be ſent me by a flag of theirs, and there ſtill remain, of the French priſoners here, one hundred and eighty.

—

Extract of a letter from Lieut. John Shaw, commanding the United States ſchooner Enterprize, of 12 guns. to the Secretary of the Navy, dated St. Kitts, June 21ſt.

"I have the honor to inform you, that on the 17th inſt. I fell in with the French privateer, La Cigne, of 4 guns and 57 men, off Guadaloupe; ſhe engaged me for 20 minutes, when ſhe ſtruck her colours—I have brought her in here."

—

Extract of a letter from Capt. George Croſs of the United States ſhip John Adams, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated St. Kitts June, 24.

"...13th inst. off Guadaloupe, I captured the French privateer schooner La Decade, mounting six three-pounders, and 51 men, fitted out at Basseterre.——The squadron has been very successful in capturing privateers, the last month. Five are now lying at St. Kitts, with the American colours over the National."

July 30.

Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Have recently been detected in Norfolk, Virginia. It is from the Alexandria Bank, originally a good five dollar note, but altered by a fresh stamp to Fifty Dollars. The words **FIFTY** are much blacker than the rest of the copper plate; and on holding the note up to light the words FIVE are plain to be discovered. The note detected is numbered 288, drawn in favor of John Potts, and dated 5th April, 1798.

Forged notes of the Charleston Branch Bank of the United States, are also in circulation. They may be discovered by the word deposit, being spelt *deposet*.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Capt. Stanwood, arrived here yesterday, in 10 days from St. Bartholomews, informs, that he left Martinique on the first of July instant; that on the afternoon he sailed from thence, a British packet arrived there in 18 days from Falmouth, the Captain of which assured him, that on his passage he fell in with a British frigate, the Captain of which informed, that he was bound to the first port in England, with despatches from Lord St. Vincents, stating that the Brest fleet WAS OUT, consisting of 51 sail of the line.

Capt. Stanwood further informs, that on the day he sailed from St. Bartholomews (the 14th inst.) a French gentleman gave him a written article in French, which stated, that he had just received information from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, of the arrival there of a French corvette, in 19 days from Bourdeaux; and that the news she brought is as follows:—

"That the negociation between the American Commissioners and the French Republic had terminated amicably; all differences settled, and a PEACE concluded;—that Gen. Buonaparte had arrived before Genoa, in time to relieve Gen. Massena; that Buonaparte had made prisoners of three-fourths of the Austrian troops, under command of Gen. Melas; that Italy was entirely in the possession of the French; and that the French General Moreau had, in a third battle, defeated the Austrian troops on the Rhine;—and further, that orders had also arrived there, by the corvette, prohibiting the capture of American vessels."

Capt. Stanwood says, it was added, that another insurrection had broken out in Ireland, which had assumed a formidable aspect and occasioned considerable alarm to the British government.

July 28.

The brig Dove, Capt. Johnson, arrived here on Saturday, in 13 days from New-Providence, and brought in 5 of the hands who lately belonged to the schooner Flying-Fish, Capt. Packwood, of Providence, from the coast of Guinea to Havanna with slaves, having previously put into St. Thomas for hands.—On the passage, while the English brig privateer Neptune, Capt. Cockburn, was in chase of the Flying-Fish, all the slaves were let astern to trim the schooner, who embraced that opportunity of rising upon the crew—a conflict ensued, in which Capt. Packwood, his two mates, and two men, and ten slaves were killed. The three others of the crew saved themselves by running up to the mast-head, and remaining there till the Neptune captured her.—She was sent into New-Providence, a paper of which place contains the following article on this subject:

Nassau (N. P.) July 8.

This morning arrived the Neptune privateer, Capt. Cockburn, from a cruize, and brought in two Danish schooners, with slaves. The Negroes of one of them, had rose upon the crew; murdered the Captain, mate, and two men. They had the audacity to fire to the Neptune; but after receiving two broadsides, which killed and wounded 15 of them, they submitted. The Neptune had two men wounded.

August 2.

Arrived yesterday the brig Superior, Captain Marchant, 61 days from Leghorn.—July 22d spoke ship Rising Sun, Hawkins, from Londonderry, bound to Philadelphia with 200 passengers on board, 42 days out.

BOSTON, August 1.

A Paris paper of June 1, says, "The negociation is near being honourably terminated for both parties; and it is expected the United States Commissioners will leave this city the latter end of this month.—The Portsmouth on arriving at Havre, exchanged a salute with the French batteries; and the officers were treated very politely on shore.

A letter from Cuba of June 21, represents the condition of Rigaud as promising; and states, that several vessels have lately arrived at Aux-Cayes from France, with supplies, and information, that the despatches of Rigaud had altered the opinion of government as to Toussaint.

A letter from Liverpool, May 28, says, the Union of England and Ireland has not created any impediment to the importation of the produce of the United States.

NEWPORT, *August 5.*

Such is the Subversion which the French Revolution has occasioned in the most simple Ideas, that in the Sitting of the Tribunate of the 6th May, an Orator made a long Oration to shew what was the Nature of Property, and to prove that those who possessed it ought to be protected.

A Letter of the 6th June, from a respectable House in London, to a Gentleman in Baltimore, says, "the general Opinion is that a Peace will immediately take Place."

The following United States Vessels, are now laying in the Delaware.

United States, 44 Guns; Chesapeake, 44; George Washington, 32; Delaware, 24; Herald, 24; Pickering, 16; Scammel, 14; Experiment, 14—Total 212 Guns.

The United States Frigate Constellation of 36 Guns, Captain Murray, has sent a French Privateer into St. Vincents.

The Philadelphia Frigate, of 44 Guns, Capt. Decatur, arrived at St. Kitts, the 27th May.

From a late London Paper.

The following project of a quadruple alliance between Russia, France, Spain and Prussia, was proposed by Dumourier to the Emperor Paul:—

Prussia was to enjoy, for the breach of its neutrality, the sovereignty of the Low Countries and of Holland, with the annexation of the city of Hamburg, provided it agreed to renounce all the possessions which accrued to it by the division of Poland.

The kingdom of Poland was to be re-established in favour of the Grand Duke Constantine, the second son of Paul, to whom the grand mastership of Malta was to be ceded; the French agreeing to evacuate the island for that purpose, and also giving up Corsica to the Emperor of Russia, who wishes to have a naval establishment in the Mediterranean.

France was to have the frontiers of her empire fixed on the left bank of the Rhine, and of the Scheldt.

This project appeared so satisfactory to Paul, that he sent Dumourier the next day the rank of Major-General of cavalry, with an annual appointment of 10,000 roubles.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to insert in your useful paper the following, and you will oblige

A Number of Readers.

To the FREEMEN *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND.

WHEREAS *Richard Jackson*, jun. Esq; of *Providence*, and *Thomas Tillinghast*, Esq; of *East-Greenwich*, have been nominated, and consented to be Candidates for Representatives to the 7th Congress of the United States;—I expect they will receive the Suffrages of the Freemen of this Town generally, and also it is believed they will in the adjacent Towns.

A FREEMAN.

North-Kingstown, Aug. 1, 1800.

A FACT.

At a highly respectable Literary Club in England, the virtues and achievements, the probity and intrepidity of WASHINGTON were the subject of conversation. After a lengthy, and merited eulogium of our late President, a gentleman asked the Honourable Edmund Burke, who had graced the eulogium of Washington with his peculiar energy, whether, in justly estimating the character of Washington, some allowance ought not to be made for the energy of the panegyrist; and whether Mr. Burke supposed *himself* there ever existed so exalted a character, as he had contributed to define. I forgive you, replied Edmund Burke; for I myself never believed that a man of the exalted dignity and intrepidity of George Washington could possibly exist, until I personally conversed with JOHN ADAMS.

MARRIED.]—At Portsmouth, on Thursday last, by the Rev. William Collier, Mr. *John Marsh*, of this Town, to Miss *Elizabeth Webster*, Daughter of Capt. Nicholas Webster.

DIED.]—At Cranston, Mr. *Benjamin Knight*, aged 66.

—At Jamestown, Miss *Abigail Remington*, in an advanced Age.

—In this Town, Mr. *Samuel Pitman*.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, August 4.

ENTERED, *From*

Brig Hannah, Finch, Port Passage
Schooner Susannah, Westcott, Bath
Laura, Chace, Boston
Charlotte, Butler, Norfolk
Brig Little Sally, Norris, Alexandria
Sloop Romeo, Heath, Providence
Leopard, Davis, Ditto
Benjamin, Pendleton, Pawcatuck
Lucy, Gray, Boston
Concord, Bennet, New-York
Nabby, Cornell, Ditto
Semiramis, Marshall, Ditto

CLEARED, *For*

Schooner Isaac, Devlin, Jamaica
Sloop Sally, Child, Havanna
Two Sisters, Earl, New-York
Fame, Brown, Ditto
Betsy, Cole, Ditto
Polly, Tripp, Stonington
Gen. Greene, Winslow, Providence
Schooner Example, Loavit, New-York

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

JULY.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Thermo. 3 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
	Deg.					
29	72	76	NE.	SE.	Fog.	Fair.
30	71	80	SW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
31	76	82	SW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
		AUGUST.				
1	76	74	N.	NE.	Fair.	Cloudy.
2	69	71	NE.	NE.	Cloudy.	Fair.
3	69	71	NE.	S.	Cloudy.	Do.
4	69	75	S.	NW.	Drizzling.	Fair.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given that agreeably to the Charter of Incorporation, the Trustees of said Institution will meet at Wickford, on the last Wednesday in August next ensuing.

N. B. All concerned are requested to attend as early as may be in the Forenoon.

WILLIAM G. SHAW, *Clerk.*

North-Kingstown, July 31, 1800.

TO BE SOLD, BY
SAMUEL VERNON, jun.
BRANDY, 4th Proof—Taste and Flavour equal to any that has been imported.

Also, SILK STOCKINGS, of a superior Quality,—entitled to Drawback.

August 4th, 1800.

FOR SALE, BY
EARL & WHITEHORNE,
Ravens Duck,
Cordage of all Sizes,
and
Ship Bread.

Newport, August 4, 1800

NOTICE.

The Copartnership of GILES HOSIER AND SON, having been dissolved, by mutual Consent, on the first Day of the present Month—they hereby give Notice to those Persons who have any Demands against said Firm to bring them in for Settlement, and it is wished that those indebted would make Payment to either of us.

GILES HOSIER,
JAMES M. HOSIER.

Newport, 4th of 7th Month, 1800.

The Subscribers, appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of *ELIZABETH EASTON*, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, represented insolvent, give Notice, that Six Months from this Date, are limited and allowed for Creditors to bring in their Claims, and that we will attend the Business of our Commission, at our respective Dwellings, at any Time within the above Period.

ELISHA ANTHONY,
EDMUND TOWNSEND,

Newport, August 4, 1800.

Those Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment to

JONATHAN EASTON, Executor.

Will be Sold at Public Auction on the 14th Inst. at the House of the late *ELIZABETH EASTON*,

A good Chaise, a fat Cow, and sundry Articles of Houshold Furniture.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

31st *July*, 1800.

The Creditors of Joseph S. Taylor, of East-Greenwich, in the County of Kent, Laborer, are hereby notified to appear (if they think fit) at the General Assembly of said State, to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in October next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why his Petition for the Benefit of an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the 28th Instant, by Gardner & Dean, on the Premises,

That well-built STORE in the New-Lane, formerly the Property of Thomas Russell.—Title warranted.

Newport, 4th Aug. 1800.

JUDAH M. ISAACKS

Takes this Method of respectfully informing the Public, at large that he has undertaken the Business of a BROKER, in all its various Branches; and doubts not from his indefatigable Exertions to give his Employers perfect Satisfaction: He thanks his Old Friends for past Favours, and solicits a Continuance.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Jamaica Sugars, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Havanna Ditto, by the Box or Barrel; White Ditto, by the Box or Barrel; Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel; and Port and Sherry Wine, by the Quarter Cask; 600 Bushels of coarse Salt; 18 Boxes of Spermaceti Candles; 20 Frails of Figs; 4000 Clapboards—and a beautiful Assortment of TOYS.

A FARM lying in Jamestown, containing 70 Acres of Land, with a good House and Orchard thereon, is well watered, will cut 20 Tons of English Hay, and keep 14 Head of grown Cattle.

A FARM lying in Volentown, containing 85 Acres, with a good Orchard thereon, and handy to a Beach-Pond.

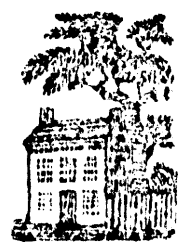
A LOT on Gravelly-Point, in Newport, extending 40 Feet North and South, and 80 Feet East and West.

Also a Number of other Houses, and Lots, in eligible Situations cheap for Cash.

He has to Let several genteel Apartments ready furnished; and can procure, any Kind of Furniture on the shortest Notice.

Newport, August 4, 1800.

To be Sold, by the Subscriber, if applied for soon,



A FARM, in Middletown, adjoining the East Main Road, about three miles and an Half from Newport, containing about Sixty Acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-House, Corn-Crib, a new Barn, a Slaughter-House in good order, with an excellent Well of Water by the House, and otherwise well watered; is one of the most commodious Stands adjoining said road for any kind of public business, or a gentleman's country seat.—Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to

JOHN MANCHESTER.

Middletown, August 4, 1800.

To be Sold, by
WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
1000 Weight of excellent brown FLAX, 1000 White Do. and 100 Bushels good Rye-Meal, Cheap for Cash.——Also 1000 BOTTLES of different Sizes, from a Gallon to Half a Pint.

West-India GOODS as usual.

Newport, June 10, 1800.

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON*
New Line of STAGES:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week through Groton, Stonington, Westerly, Charlestown and South-Kingstown &c.

—*AS FOLLOWS:*—

Leave New-London, Mondays and Thursdays at 9, A. M.
Arrive at Newport, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12, A. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Newport, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.
Arrive at New-London, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.

EACH Passenger pays from New-London Ferry to Narraganset Ferry, Three Dollars; the Remainder of the Road pays Fourpence Halfpenny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each:——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the same as a Passenger.

Passengers at *Newport* may apply to Mr. [illegible] and at *New-London*, at Mr. *Frink's* [illegible] where the Driver will call previous to his leaving those Places.

ALL Favours will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient humble Servants,

PETER CRARY & CO.

Stonington-Port, October 21, 1799.

[illegible] 13th inſt. off Guadaloupe, I captured the French privateer ſchooner La Decade, mounting ſix three-pounders, and 51 men, fitted out at Baſſeterre.——The ſquadron has been very ſucceſsful in capturing privateers, the laſt month. Five are now lying at St. Kitts, with the American colours over the National."

July 30.

Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Have recently been detected in Norfolk, Virginia. It is from the Alexandria Bank, originally a good five dollar note, but altered by a freſh ſtamp to Fifty Dollars. The words **FIFTY** are much blacker than the reſt of the copper plate; and on holding the note up to light the words FIVE are plain to be diſcovered. The note detected is numbered 288, drawn in favor of John Potts, and dated 5th April, 1798.

Forged notes of the Charleſton Branch Bank of the United States, are alſo in circulation. They may be diſcovered by the word depoſit, being ſpelt *deposet*.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Capt. Stanwood, arrived here yeſterday, in 10 days from St. Bartholomews, informs, that he left Martinique on the firſt of July inſtant; that on the afternoon he ſailed from thence, a Britiſh packet arrived there in 18 days from Falmouth, the Captain of which aſſured him, that on his paſſage he fell in with a Britiſh frigate, the Captain of which informed, that he was bound to the firſt port in England, with deſpatches from Lord St. Vincents, ſtating that the Breſt fleet WAS OUT, conſiſting of 51 ſail of the line.

Capt. Stanwood further informs, that on the day he ſailed from St. Bartholomews (the 14th inſt.) a French gentleman gave him a written article in French, which ſtated, that he had juſt received information from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, of the arrival there of a French corvette, in 19 days from Bourdeaux; and that the news ſhe brought is as follows:—

"That the negociation between the American Commiſſioners and the French Republic had terminated amicably; all differences ſettled, and a PEACE concluded;—that Gen. Buonaparte had arrived before Genoa, in time to relieve Gen. Maſſena; that Buonaparte had made priſoners of three-fourths of the Auſtrian troops, under command of Gen. Melas; that Italy was entirely in the poſſeſſion of the French; and that the French General Moreau had, in a third battle, defeated the Auſtrian troops on the Rhine;—and further, that orders had alſo arrived there, by the corvette, prohibiting the capture of American veſſels."

Capt. Stanwood ſays, it was added, that another inſurrection had broken out in Ireland, which had aſſumed a formidable aſpect and occaſioned conſiderable alarm to the Britiſh government.

July 28.

The brig Dove, Capt. Johnſon, arrived here on Saturday, in 13 days from New-Providence, and brought in 5 of the hands who lately belonged to the ſchooner Flying-Fiſh, Capt. Packwood, of Providence, from the coaſt of Guinea to Havanna with ſlaves, having previouſly put into St. Thomas for hands.—On the paſſage, while the Engliſh brig privateer Neptune, Capt. Cockburn, was in chaſe of the Flying-Fiſh, all the ſlaves were let aſtern to trim the ſchooner, who embraced that opportunity of riſing upon the crew—a conflict enſued, in which Capt. Packwood, his two mates, and two men, and ten ſlaves were killed. The three others of the crew ſaved themſelves by running up to the maſt-head, and remaining there till the Neptune captured her.—She was ſent into New-Providence, a paper of which place contains the following article on this ſubject:

Nassau (N. P.) July 8.

This morning arrived the Neptune privateer, Capt. Cockburn, from a cruize, and brought in two Daniſh ſchooners, with ſlaves. The Negroes of one of them, had roſe upon the crew; murdered the Captain, mate, and two men. They had the audacity to fire into the Neptune; but after receiving two broadſides, which killed and wounded 15 of them, they ſubmitted. The Neptune had two men wounded.

Auguſt 2.

Arrived yeſterday the brig Superior, Captain Marchant, 61 days from Leghorn.—July 22d ſpoke ſhip Riſing Sun, Hawkins, from Londonderry, bound to Philadelphia with 200 paſſengers on board, 42 days out.

BOSTON, Auguſt 1.

A Paris paper of June 1, ſays, "The negociation is near being honourably terminated for both parties; and it is expected the United States Commiſſioners will leave this city the latter end of this month.—The Portſmouth on arriving at Havre, exchanged a ſalute with the French batteries; and the officers were treated very politely on ſhore.

A letter from Cuba of June 21, repreſents the condition of Rigaud as promiſing; and ſtates, that ſeveral veſſels have lately arrived at Aux-Cayes from France, with ſupplies, and information, that the deſpatches of Rigaud had altered the opinion of government as to Touſſaint.

A letter from Liverpool, May 28, ſays, the Union of England and Ireland has not created any impediment to the importation of the produce of the United States.

NEWPORT, *August* 5.

Such is the Subverſion which the French Revolution has occaſioned in the moſt ſimple Ideas, that in the Sitting of the Tribunate of the 6th May, an Orator made a long Oration to ſhew what was the Nature of Property, and to prove that thoſe who poſſeſſed it ought to be protected.

A Letter of the 6th June, from a reſpectable Houſe in London, to a Gentleman in Baltimore, ſays, "the general Opinion is that a Peace will immediately take Place."

The following United States Veſſels, are now laying in the Delaware.

United States, 44 Guns; Cheſapeake, 44; George Waſhington, 32; Delaware, 24; Herald, 24; Pickering, 16; Scammel, 14; Experiment, 14—Total 212 Guns.

The United States Frigate Conſtellation of 36 Guns, Captain Murray, has ſent a French Privateer into St. Vincents.

The Philadelphia Frigate, of 44 Guns, Capt. Decatur, arrived at St. Kitts, the 27th May.

From a late London Paper.

The following project of a quadruple alliance between Ruſſia, France, Spain and Pruſſia, was propoſed by Dumourier to the Emperor Paul:—

Pruſſia was to enjoy, for the breach of its neutrality, the ſovereignty of the Low Countries and of Holland, with the annexation of the city of Hamburg, provided it agreed to renounce all the poſſeſſions which accrued to it by the diviſion of Poland.

The kingdom of Poland was to be reeſtabliſhed in favour of the Grand Duke Conſtantine, the ſecond ſon of Paul, to whom the grand maſterſhip of Malta was to be ceded; the French agreeing to evacuate the iſland for that purpoſe, and alſo giving up Corſica to the Emperor of Ruſſia, who wiſhes to have a naval eſtabliſhment in the Mediterranean.

France was to have the frontiers of her empire fixed on the left bank of the Rhine, and of the Scheldt.

This project appeared ſo ſatisfactory to Paul, that he ſent Dumourier the next day the rank of Major-General of cavalry, with an annual appointment of 10,000 roubles.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to inſert in your uſeful paper the following, and you will oblige

A Number of Readers.

To the FREEMEN *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND.

WHEREAS *Richard Jackson*, jun. Eſq; of *Providence*, and *Thomas Tillinghaſt*, Eſq; of *East-Greenwich*, have been nominated, and conſented to be Candidates for Repreſentatives to the 7th Congreſs of the United States;—I expect they will receive the Suffrages of the Freemen of this Town generally, and alſo it is believed they will in the adjacent Towns.

A FREEMAN.

North-Kingstown, Aug. 1, 1800.

A FACT.

At a highly reſpectable Literary Club in England, the virtues and achievements, the probity and intrepidity of WASHINGTON were the ſubject of converſation. After a lengthy, and merited eulogium of our late Preſident, a gentleman aſked the Honourable Edmund Burke, who had graced the eulogium of Waſhington with his peculiar energy, whether, in juſtly eſtimating the character of Waſhington, ſome allowance ought not to be made for the energy of the panegyriſt; and whether Mr. Burke ſuppoſed *himself* there ever exiſted ſo exalted a character, as he had contributed to define. I forgive you, replied Edmund Burke; for I myſelf never believed that a man of the exalted dignity and intrepidity of George Waſhington could poſſibly exiſt, until I perſonally converſed with JOHN ADAMS.

MARRIED.]—At Portſmouth, on Thurſday laſt, by the Rev. William Collier, Mr. *John Marsh*, of this Town, to Miſs *Elizabeth Webster*, Daughter of Capt. Nicholas Webſter.

DIED.]—At Cranſton, Mr. *Benjamin Knight*, aged 66.

—At Jameſtown, Miſs *Abigail Remington*, in an advanced Age.

—In this Town, Mr. *Samuel Pitman*.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, *August* 4.

ENTERED, *From*

Brig Hannah, Finch, Port Paſſage
Schooner Suſannah, Weſcott, Bath
Laura, Chace, Boſton
Charlotte, Butler, Norfolk
Brig Little Sally, Norris, Alexandria
Sloop Romeo, Heath, Providence
Leopard, Davis, Ditto
Benjamin, Pendleton, Pawcatuck
Lucy, Gray, Boſton
Concord, Bennet, New-York
Nabby, Cornell, Ditto
Semiramis, Marſhall, Ditto

CLEARED, *For*

Schooner Iſaac, Devlin, Jamaica
Sloop Sally, Child, Havanna
Two Siſters, Earl, New-York
Fame, Brown, Ditto
Betſy, Cole, Ditto
Polly, Tripp, Stonington
Gen. Greene, Winſlow, Providence
Schooner Example, Loavit, New-York

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

July.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Thermo. Deg. 3 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
29	72	76	NE.	SE.	Fog.	Fair.
30	71	80	SW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
31	76	82	SW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
August.						
1	76	74	N.	NE.	Fair.	Cloudy.
2	69	71	NE.	NE.	Cloudy.	Fair.
3	69	71	NE.	S.	Cloudy.	Do.
4	69	75	S.	NW.	Drizzling.	Fair.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given that agreeably to the Charter of Incorporation, the Truſtees of ſaid Inſtitution will meet at Wickford, on the laſt Wedneſday in Auguſt next enſuing.

N. B. All concerned are requeſted to attend as early as may be in the Forenoon.

WILLIAM G. SHAW, *Clerk.*

North-Kingstown, July 31, 1800.

TO BE SOLD, BY
SAMUEL VERNON, jun.
BRANDY, 4th Proof—Taſte and Flavour equal to any that has been imported.

Alſo, SILK STOCKINGS, of a ſuperior Quality,—entitled to Drawback.

August 4th, 1800.

FOR SALE, BY
EARL & WHITEHORNE,
Ravens Duck,
Cordage of all Sizes,
and
Ship Bread.

Newport, August 4, 1800

☞ *NOTICE.*

The Copartnerſhip of GILES HOSIER AND SON, having been diſſolved, by mutual Conſent, on the firſt Day of the preſent Month—they hereby give Notice to thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Firm to bring them in for Settlement, and it is wiſhed that thoſe indebted would make Payment to either of us.

GILES HOSIER,
JAMES M. HOSIER.

Newport, 4th of 7th Month, 1800.

The Subſcribers, appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *ELIZABETH EASTON*, late of Newport, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, give Notice, that Six Months from this Date, are limited and allowed for Creditors to bring in their Claims, and that we will attend the Buſineſs of our Commiſſion, at our reſpective Dwellings, at any Time within the above Period.

ELISHA ANTHONY,
EDMUND TOWNSEND,

Newport, August 4, 1800.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment to

JONATHAN EASTON, Executor.

Will be Sold at Public Auction on the 14th Inſt. at the Houſe of the late *ELIZABETH EASTON*,

A good Chaiſe, a fat Cow, and ſundry Articles of Houſhold Furniture.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

31*st July*, 1800.

The Creditors of Joſeph S. Taylor, of Eaſt-Greenwich, in the County of Kent, Laborer, are hereby notified to appear (if they think fit) at the General Aſſembly of ſaid State, to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why his Petition for the Benefit of an Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thurſday the 28th Inſtant, by Gardner & Dean, on the Premiſes,

That well-built STORE in the New-Lane, formerly the Property of Thomas Ruſſell.—Title warranted.

Newport, 4th Aug. 1800.

JUDAH M. ISAACKS

Takes this Method of reſpectfully informing the Public, at large that he has undertaken the Buſineſs of a BROKER, in all its various Branches; and doubts not from his indefatigable Exertions to give his Employers perfect Satisfaction: He thanks his Old Friends for paſt Favours, and ſolicits a Continuance.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Jamaica Sugars, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Havanna Ditto, by the Box or Barrel; White Ditto, by the Box or Barrel; Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; and Port and Sherry Wine, by the Quarter Caſk; 600 Buſhels of coarſe Salt; 18 Boxes of Spermaceti Candles; 20 Frails of Figs; 4000 Clapboards—and a beautiful Aſſortment of TOYS.

A FARM lying in Jameſtown, containing 70 Acres of Land, with a good Houſe and Orchard thereon, is well watered, will cut 20 Tons of Engliſh Hay, and keep 14 Head of grown Cattle.

A FARM lying in Volentown, containing 85 Acres, with a good Orchard thereon, and handy to a Beach-Pond.

A LOT on Gravelly-Point, in Newport, extending 40 Feet North and South, and 80 Feet Eaſt and Weſt.

Alſo a Number of other Houſes, and Lots, in eligible Situations cheap for Caſh.

He has to Let ſeveral genteel Apartments ready furniſhed; and can procure, any Kind of Furniture on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, August 4, 1800.

To be Sold, by the Subſcriber, if applied for ſoon,

A FARM, in Middletown, adjoining the Eaſt Main Road, about three miles and an Half from Newport, containing about Sixty Acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Corn-Crib, a new Barn, a Slaughter-Houſe in good order, with an excellent Well of Water by the Houſe, and otherwiſe well watered; is one of the moſt commodious ſtands adjoining ſaid road for any kind of public buſineſs, or a gentleman's country ſeat.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to

JOHN MANCHESTER.

Middletown, August 4, 1800.

To be Sold, by
WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
1000 Weight of excellent brown FLAX, 1000 White Do. and 100 Buſhels good Rye-Meal, Cheap for Caſh.——Alſo 1000 BOTTLES of different Sizes, from a Gallon to Half a Pint.

Weſt-India GOODS as uſual.

Newport, June 10, 1800.

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON*
New Line of STAGES:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week through Groton, Stonington, Weſterly, Charleſtown and South-Kingſtown &c.

—AS FOLLOWS:—

Leave New-London, Mondays and Thurſdays at 9, A. M.

Arrive at Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 12, A. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.

Arrive at New-London, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.

EACH Paſſenger pays from New-London Ferry to Narraganſet Ferry, Three Dollars; the Remainder of the Road pays Fourpence Halfpenny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each:——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the ſame as a Paſſenger.

Paſſengers at *Newport* may apply to Mr. *Townsend's* and at *New-London*, at Mr. *Frink's* Tavern, where the Driver will call previous to his leaving thoſe Places.

ALL Favours will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient and humble Servants,

PETER CRARY & CO.

Stonington-Port, October 21, 1799.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

OBERON *to the* MAY FLY.

POOR inſect! what a little day
Of ſunny bliſs is thine?
And yet thou ſpread'ſt thy light wings gay,
And bid'ſt them, ſpreading, *ſhine.*

Thou hummeſt thy ſhort and buſy time,
Unmindful of the blaſt—
And careleſs, while tis burning noon,
How ſhort that noon has paſt.

A ſhow'r would lay thy beauties low,
The dew of twilight be,
The torrent of *thy* overthrow—
Thy ſtorm of deſtiny!

Then ſpread thy little, ſhining wing,
Hum on thy buſy lay!
For MAN, like THEE, has but *his Spring*—
Like THINE *it fades away.*

SINGULAR MODE

Of reforming a profligate Servant.

During the year 1788, there appeared in one of the Iriſh journals, an advertiſement from a ſervant, who wanted a valet's place, ſtating that he was *without a character*, and had many faults, but hoped to mend. A confeſſion ſo frank, and indeed ſo uncommon in that claſs of people, caught the eye of a gentleman in the environs of Dublin, well known for his eccentric humour, and generous hoſpitality.

He ſent for the man, and on his entering the room, thus addreſſed him: "You graceleſs dog, that ſeem bent on ſtarving, pray where and with whom did you live laſt?"—"With ſquire —, of St. Stephen's green," replied the valet, "and an ill-natured unreaſonable man he was, an't pleaſe your Honour, though it is true I gave him *ſome ſmall cauſe*; would you believe it, ſir, for no other reaſon in the world, than becauſe I kept genteel hours, kiſſed the wenches, loved wiſky, and becauſe he miſſed a pair of ſilver mounted piſtols, and *another thing or two*, he ſent me packing and ſtopped my wages."

"You are the lad for *my* money (ſaid the gentleman) you have owned your faults, which I never was able before to prevail on a ſervant to do; I now know your failing; but remember that if I ever catch you at any of your light-fingered tricks, you ſhall certainly die in your ſhoes. Be with me to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, you idle dog: in the mean time, take theſe ten guineas, and pay your old maſter for his piſtols."

The graceleſs rogue entered on his place the next day, and faithfully ſerved for the beſt of his life, his new maſter, who left him, at his deceaſe, an handſome annuity. He embarked in trade, was ſucceſsful, and in a ſhort time, became a wealthy and reſpectable merchant of Dublin.

PATENT PERPETUAL LOG.

The Public are reſpectfully informed, that a Machine for aſcertaining to Exactneſs, a Veſſel's Way at Sea, has been invented by *CHESTER GOULD*, and the Patent Right ſecured—The Superiority of this Machine in Point of mathematical Certainty to the common Log, renders this Invention of the utmoſt Importance to the World—ſaid Machine hath undergone many ſucceſsful Experiments, and is now exhibited to the Public for Sale.

Gentlemen who wiſh to ſee or purchaſe ſaid Log, will pleaſe to call at the Store of WILLIAM R. WILDER, in Thames-ſtreet where every Information will be given.

Newport April, 7, 1800.

THE PUBLIC

Are reſpectfully informed, that having made a Trial of *GOULD'S PATENT SEA LOG* on our Voyage from America to Europe; and by paying ſtrict Attention to the ſame, found the Principle on which the Machine is conſtructed to be juſt, and accurate in its Meaſurement; but ours being the firſt that ever went to Sea, and owing to the Badneſs of the ſodering, the fly Wheel failed.

Yet this cannot be conſidered as any Objection to the Utility of the Machine. I have examined the Machine on its preſent Conſtruction, and from the Improvements that have been made, agreeably to what was ſuggeſted to the Proprietors, can give it candidly as my Opinion, that it is capable of meeting every Circumſtance at Sea, Currents excepted, and give the true Diſtance ſailed, and contribute greatly to the Eaſe and Accuracy of keeping a Ship's Reckoning. (Signed) JOHN GALVEN,
Sailing-Maſter of the United States Frigate.

The Maſters and Owners of Veſſels are reſpectfully informed, that Gould's Patent perpetual Sea Log, is now offered [illegible] R. WILDER, at his Book-[illegible]-ſtreet, Newport.

Who has conſtantly for [illegible] general Aſſortment of Seamen's [illegible] Charts, Scales and Dividers, [illegible] moſt every Article in the [illegible]

Newport, M[illegible]

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,
Have for Sale at their Store on Baniſter's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Roſin by the Barrel; Powder by the Caſk; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

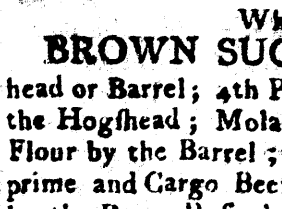
Honey by the Hogſhead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box, and two large Scale Beams.

—LIKEWISE—

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

July 1, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,



That valuable Eſtate late belonging to Joſeph Scott, Eſq; deceaſed, pleaſantly ſituated on the weſt Side of Broad-ſtreet, and conſiſting of a very large Lot of Land, with a handſome commodious Dwelling-Houſe and a Number of other Buildings thereon, together with a Tan Yard provided with all the neceſſary Conveniences to carry on that profitable Buſineſs to every Advantage.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the Terms by inquiring of the Subſcriber, who is authoriſed by the Owner to diſpoſe of the ſame. J. BOURS.

Newport, July 22d.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thurſday 28th of Auguſt next, by
GARDNER & DEAN,
on the Premiſes,

A Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, ſituate on Thames-ſtreet, owned and at preſent occupied by *JOHN C. SCOTT*; being about 44 Feet front, on Thames-ſtreet, and 182 Feet deep; together with a Store ſtanding on Wanton's Wharf.—The Conditions will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.—Poſſeſſion will be delivered to the Purchaſer immediately.

Newport, 21ſt *July*, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

A two Story Brick Houſe with a double pitched Roof, has a good Cellar and Well of Water, and ſeveral Out-Buildings, ſtanding on a Lot 160 Feet deep and 31½ wide, ſituate on the Hill, juſt above the Rev. Dr. Hopkins's Meeting-Houſe.

Alſo, two Lots of Land, ſituated on the North and South Sides of the Gate leading to Eaſton's Beach—the Lot on the North Side containing 4 Acres, and that on the South 5 Acres. The Whole to be ſold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, or exchanged for a Farm. Apply to
ROBERT BRATTLE.

Newport, July 21, 1800.

FOR SALE,

That agreeably ſituated Eſtate, on the Hill, *formerly* the Eſtate of Captain Benjamin Wright, deceaſed. For Terms apply to JOSEPH BRIGGS.

Newport, July 21, 1800.

Thoſe Perſons that have Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. *ADAM FERGUSON*, late of Newport, Tobacconiſt, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment to
ROBERT M. AMBROSE, *Adminiſtrator.*
July 21, 1800.

Whereas Harriet Sweet, Wife of Godfrey Sweet, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Yeoman, hath preferred her Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport aforeſaid, within and for ſaid County, on the fourth Monday of Auguſt next, praying the ſaid Court, for divers Cauſes in the ſaid Petition ſet forth, to pronounce a Decree of Divorce from the Bond of Marriage between the ſaid Godfrey and Harriet, and to aſſign Alimony to the ſaid Harriet out of the Eſtate of the ſaid Godfrey. This is, therefore, to give Notice to the ſaid GODFREY SWEET, and to all others conterned, to be and appear before the ſaid Court at the ſaid Time and Place, then and there to reſpond to the Matters contained in the ſaid Petition.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*
Newport, 19th July 1800.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,
By *THOMAS HANDY*,
Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies
Waiters
Boglipores
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT.
Newport, June 25, 1799.

GODFREY WENWOOD
Has for Sale,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity. Alſo,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Buſhel.

Newport, July 8, 1800.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,
That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN'S,*
A new Supply of
SUMMER GOODS,
which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 23, 1799.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

JOHN HAZARD, jun.
AND
BENJAMIN W. GARDNER,
Having formed a Connection in Trade, under the Firm of
HAZARD & GARDNER,
Are in Supply of a *CHOICE* Aſſortment of Groceries, to be diſpoſed of,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At their Stores—one Door North of Townſend's Coffee-Houſe—and No. 4, on Stevens's Wharf,

MADEIRA
Sherry
Malaga
Liſbon
Port—and
Claret
} WINES.
Jamaica Spirits
St. Vincent's Rum
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy
Holland Gin
Gunpowder
Hyſon
Souchong—and
Bohea
} TEAS.
Rice
Jordan Almonds
Frail Figs
Citron
Muſcatel Raiſins
Zante Currants
Cloves
Caſſia
Nutmegs
Mace
Allſpice
Black Pepper
Ginger
Engliſh Muſtard by the Pound or Bottle
Weſt-India Cayanne
Loaf and other Sugars
Molaſſes
Salad Oil
Capers, Olives
Lemons
Caſtile white and brown Soap
Spermaceti & Tallow mould Candles
Indigo
Poland Starch
Tobacco
Hair-Powder
Spaniſh Segars—and
Warranted Eſſence of Spruce.

A L S O

Havanna white and brown Sugar by the Box.
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
Freſh Raiſins by the Caſk.
Cogniac Brandy by the Pipe or Barrel.
Barcelona Ditto Do. Do.
Holland Gin Do. Do.
St. Vincent's Rum by the Hogſhead or Do.
Malaga Wine by the Quarter-Caſk.
Liſbon Do. Do.
Sherry Do. Pipe or Do.
Port Do. Do. Do.
Particular Madeira Do. Do. Do.

Chocolate by the Box; Tallow and Spermaceti Candles Ditto; Caſtile Soap Ditto; Muſcatel Raiſins Ditto; Figs and Almonds by the Frail; French Hair-Powder by the Box; Pipes by the Groſs; Spaniſh Segars by the Box.

Anguilla coarſe, and Liverpool fine SALT.

Town and Country Retailers are invited to Purchaſe; liberal Credit will be given them.

Newport, June 23, 1800.

NATHAN B. MIL[illegible],
Moſt reſpectfully acquaints his Friends, the Town and Country,

THAT he has lately receiv[illegible] a freſh Supply of ſuch Goods as are uſua[illegible] ſold at his Store, conſiſting generally of

Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Dra[illegible] back—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Caſks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excelle[illegible] Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hu[illegible] dred, or leſs Quantity—brown Sugar b[illegible] the Hogſhead.

Boſton Chocolate, freſh—a few Hog[illegible] heads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Caſk, and Pepper by th[illegible] Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, or leſs Quantit[illegible] and a few Caſes of Florence Oil.—[illegible] Whole of which will be ſold as low as [illegible] any Store in Newport, for Caſh, or approve[illegible] Notes.

Alſo, a few Boxes of PIPES—of vario[illegible] Sizes. *July* 15, 1800.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM
Informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just Received,
A new Supply of
SPRING GOODS,
Of the lateſt Importation, ſuitable for t[illegible] Seaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt re[illegible] ſonable Terms.

Alſo—A large Quantity of Flo[illegible] and Stair Carpeting, by the Piece or Ya[illegible]

Newport, June 2, 1800.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND
Takes this Method to inform his Friend[illegible] Cuſtomers, and others, he has juſt re[illegible] ceived
A beautiful and general Aſſortme[illegible]
of
SUMMER GOODS,
Of the lateſt Importations—
Which he is now ſelling at the lowe[illegible] Prices poſſible.

He has likewiſe a Parcel of the beſt L[illegible] dies Kid and Morocco SLIPPERS.

June 27, 1800.

DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.
Hereby inform the Public, th[illegible] they have for Sale, at their Ropewalk at t[illegible] South End of the Town, Bolt-Rope; Co[illegible] age and Cables of all Dimenſions; Riggi[illegible] by the Suit, turned out at the ſhorteſt N[illegible] tice, and manufactured equal to any in t[illegible] United States.

They return their Thanks to their Cu[illegible] tomers, and ſolicit a Continuance of the[illegible] Favours.

Newport, July 21, 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN
Has just Received by the last Ships, [illegible] Philadelphia, and has for Sale, Wholesa[illegible] and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-stree[illegible]
A new Supply of
Engliſh and India GOODS,
ſuitable for the preſent and approachin[illegible] Seaſon, which makes his Aſſortment com[illegible] plete.

He has alſo for Sale, Window-Glaſs [illegible] by 12 per Box, and a very handſome Aſſort[illegible] ment of CUTLERY WARE, well aſſort[illegible] ed.

Likewiſe Pork per Barrel, and Molaſſe[illegible] by the Hogſhead.

Any of the above Articles will be ſol[illegible] cheap for Caſh or approved Notes.

THOMAS HOWLAND,
BROKER,
Has for Sale, on good Terms,
New Rice in Tierces—Whit[illegible] Havanna ſugar, of a ſuperior quality, in bar[illegible] rels and half-barrels—brown do. in boxe[illegible] and barrels—Surinam do. in barrels—mo[illegible] laſſes, for retailing, in hogſheads and barrel[illegible] —one hogſhead tobacco—one box tumbler[illegible] and wine glaſſes—twenty barrels prim[illegible] pork and beef—dutch quills per thouſan[illegible] or hundred, and letter paper per ream—[illegible] dowlas—platilles—ſheetings and Germa[illegible] linens per piece—oil cloths—table carpets—[illegible] Dutch laces and ribbons per do.—ivor[illegible] combs per doz.—checks and German ſtripe[illegible] per piece—flour per barrel—ſtrained oil pe[illegible] do.—a ſmall aſſortment of dry goods pe[illegible] retail—five dozen iron tea kettles per doz[illegible] or ſingle—a few boxes of 7 by 9 and 10 by[illegible] 8 window glaſs.

Alſo a Houſe and Store ſituate in Tanner[illegible] ſtreet, extending 50 feet on ſaid ſtreet, an[illegible] 50 feet on Newtown lane.

Newport, 7th July, 1800.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

OBERON *to the* MAY FLY.

POOR insect! what a little day
Of sunny bliss is thine?
And yet thou spread'st thy light wings gay,
And bid'st them, spreading, *shine.*

Thou hummest thy short and busy time,
Unmindful of the blast—
And careless, while tis burning noon,
How short that noon has past.

A show'r would lay thy beauties low,
The dew of twilight be,
The torrent of *thy* overthrow—
Thy storm of destiny!

Then spread thy little, shining wing,
Hum on thy busy lay!
For MAN, like THEE, has but *his Spring*—
Like THINE *it fades away.*

SINGULAR MODE

Of reforming a profligate Servant.

During the year 1788, there appeared in one of the Irish journals, an advertisement from a servant, who wanted a valet's place, stating that he was *without a character*, and had many faults, but hoped to mend. A confession so frank, and indeed so uncommon in that class of people, caught the eye of a gentleman in the environs of Dublin, well known for his eccentric humour, and generous hospitality.

He sent for the man, and on his entering the room, thus addressed him: "You graceless dog, that seem bent on starving, pray where and with whom did you live last?"—"With squire —, of St. Stephen's green," replied the valet, "and an ill-natured unreasonable man he was, an't please your Honour, though it is true I gave him *some small cause*; would you believe it, sir, for no other reason in the world, than because I kept genteel hours, kissed the wenches, loved wisky, and because he missed a pair of silver mounted pistols, and *another thing or two*, he sent me packing and stopped my wages."

"You are the lad for *my* money (said the gentleman) you have owned your faults, which I never was able before to prevail on a servant to do; I now know your failing; but remember that if I ever catch you at any of your light-fingered tricks, you shall certainly die in your shoes. Be with me to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, you idle dog: in the mean time, take these ten guineas, and pay your old master for his pistols."

The graceless rogue entered on his place the next day, and faithfully served for the rest of his life, his new master, who left him, at his decease, an handsome annuity. He embarked in trade, was successful, and in a short time, became a wealthy and respectable merchant of Dublin.

PATENT PERPETUAL LOG.

The Public are respectfully informed, that a Machine for ascertaining to Exactness, a Vessel's Way at Sea, has been invented by *CHESTER GOULD*, and the Patent Right secured—The Superiority of this Machine in Point of mathematical Certainty to the common Log, renders this Invention of the utmost Importance to the World—said Machine hath undergone many successful Experiments, and is now exhibited to the Public for Sale.

Gentlemen who wish to see or purchase said Log, will please to call at the Store of WILLIAM R. WILDER, in Thames-street where every Information will be given.

Newport April, 7, 1800.

THE PUBLIC

Are respectfully informed, that having made a Trial of *GOULD'S PATENT SEA LOG* on our Voyage from America to Europe; and by paying strict Attention to the same, found the Principle on which the Machine is constructed to be just, and accurate in its Measurement; but ours being the first that ever went to Sea, and owing to the Badness of the sodering, the fly Wheel failed.

Yet this cannot be considered as any Objection to the Utility of the Machine. I have examined the Machine on its present Construction, and from the Improvements that have been made, agreeably to what was suggested to the Proprietors, can give it candidly as my Opinion, that it is capable of meeting every Circumstance at Sea, Currents excepted, and give the true Distance sailed, and contribute greatly to the Ease and Accuracy of keeping a Ship's Reckoning. (Signed) JOHN GALVEN,
Sailing-Master of the United States Frigate.

The Masters and Owners of Vessels are respectfully informed, that Gould's Patent perpetual Sea Log, is now offered [illegible] V. R. WILDER, at his Book-stor[illegible]s-street, Newport.

Who has constantly for [illegible] a general Assortment of Seamen's [illegible]s, Charts, Scales and Dividers. [illegible] almost every Article in the S[illegible]e.

Newport, M[illegible], 1800.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,
Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouses; Turks-Island Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

Honey by the Hogshead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box, and two large Scale Beams.

—LIKEWISE—

LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

July 1, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

That valuable Estate late belonging to Joseph Scott, Esq; deceased, pleasantly situated on the west Side of Broad-street, and consisting of a very large Lot of Land, with a handsome commodious Dwelling-House and a Number of other Buildings thereon, together with a Tan Yard provided with all the necessary Conveniences to carry on that profitable Business to every Advantage.—Any Person inclining to purchase may know the Terms by inquiring of the Subscriber, who is authorised by the Owner to dispose of the same. J. BOURS.

Newport, July 22d.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday 28th of August next, by
GARDNER & DEAN,
on the Premises,

A Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, situate on Thames-street, owned and at present occupied by *JOHN C. SCOTT*; being about 44 Feet front, on Thames-street, and 182 Feet deep; together with a Store standing on Wanton's Wharf.—The Conditions will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.—Possession will be delivered to the Purchaser immediately.

Newport, 21st July, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

A two Story Brick House with a double pitched Roof, has a good Cellar and Well of Water, and several Out-Buildings, standing on a Lot 160 Feet deep and 31½ wide, situate on the Hill, just above the Rev. Dr. Hopkins's Meeting-House.

Also, two Lots of Land, situated on the North and South Sides of the Gate leading to Easton's Beach—the Lot on the North Side containing 4 Acres, and that on the South 5 Acres. The Whole to be sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, or exchanged for a Farm. Apply to ROBERT BRATTLE.

Newport, July 21, 1800.

FOR SALE,

That agreeably situated Estate, on the Hill, *formerly* the Estate of Captain Benjamin Wright, deceased. For Terms apply to JOSEPH BRIGGS.

Newport, July 21, 1800.

Those Persons that have Demands against the Estate of Mr. *ADAM FERGUSON*, late of Newport, Tobacconist, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment to

ROBERT M. AMBROSE, *Administrator.*

July 21, 1800.

Whereas Harriet Sweet, Wife of Godfrey Sweet, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Yeoman, hath preferred her Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport aforesaid, within and for said County, on the fourth Monday of August next, praying the said Court, for divers Causes in the said Petition set forth, to pronounce a Decree of Divorce from the Bond of Marriage between the said Godfrey and Harriet, and to assign Alimony to the said Harriet out of the Estate of the said Godfrey. This is, therefore, to give Notice to the said GODFREY SWEET, and to all others conterned, to be and appear before the said Court at the said Time and Place, then and there to respond to the Matters contained in the said Petition.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*
Newport, 19th July 1800.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,
By *THOMAS HANDY*,
Fresh TEAS of the first Qualities,
viz.
GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER	Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.
Hyson	
Souchong	
Bohea	
Tea Cadies	
Waiters	
Boglipores	
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.	

And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT.
Newport, June 25, 1799.

GODFREY WENWOOD
Has for Sale,
NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity. Also,
A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Bushel.

Newport, July 8, 1800.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,
That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN'S,*
A new Supply of
SUMMER GOODS,
which he is determined to sell very low.
Also a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 23, 1799.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

JOHN HAZARD, jun.
AND
BENJAMIN W. GARDNER,
Having formed a Connection in Trade, under the Firm of
HAZARD & GARDNER,
Are in Supply of a *CHOICE* Assortment of Groceries, to be disposed of,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At their Stores—one Door North of Townsend's Coffee-House—and No. 4, on Stevens's Wharf,

MADEIRA	WINES.	Mace	
Sherry		Allspice	
Malaga		Black Pepper	
Lisbon		Ginger	
Port—and		English Mustard by the Pound or Bottle	
Claret		West-India Cayanne	
Jamaica Spirits		Loaf and other Sugars	
St. Vincent's Rum		Molasses	
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy		Salad Oil	
Holland Gin		Capers, Olives	
Gunpowder	TEAS.	Lemons	
Hyson		Castile white and brown Soap	
Souchong—and		Spermaceti & Tallow mould Candles	
Bohea		Indigo	
Rice		Poland Starch	
Jordan Almonds		Tobacco	
Frail Figs		Hair-Powder	
Citron		Spanish Segars—and	
Muscatel Raisins		*Warranted Essence of Spruce.*	
Zante Currants			
Cloves			
Cassia			
Nutmegs			

A L S O

Havanna white and brown Sugar by the Box.
Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel.
Fresh Raisins by the Cask.
Cogniac Brandy by the Pipe or Barrel.
Barcelona Ditto Do. Do.
Holland Gin Do. Do.
St. Vincent's Rum by the Hogshead or Do.
Malaga Wine by the Quarter-Cask.
Lisbon Do. Do.
Sherry Do. Pipe or Do.
Port Do. Do. Do.
Particular Madeira Do. Do. Do.

Chocolate by the Box; Tallow and Spermaceti Candles Ditto; Castile Soap Ditto; Muscatel Raisins Ditto; Figs and Almonds by the Frail; French Hair-Powder by the Box; Pipes by the Gross; Spanish Segars by the Box.

Anguilla coarse, and Liverpool fine SALT.

Town and Country Retailers are invited to Purchase; liberal Credit will be given them.

Newport, June 23, 1800.

NATHAN B. MILLER,
Most respectfully acquaints his Friends, the Town and Country,
THAT he has lately receiv[ed] a fresh Supply of such Goods as are usu[ally] sold at his Store, consisting generally of
Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled Drawback.
Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Dra[w]back—very good.
Ditto in Quarter-Casks.
Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excelle[nt] Quality.
India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hu[n]dred, or less Quantity—brown Sugar [by] the Hogshead.
Boston Chocolate, fresh—a few Hog[s]heads of Jamaica Spirits.
Geneva by the Cask, and Pepper by th[e] Bag.
Bohea Tea by the Chest, or less Quantit[y] and a few Cases of Florence Oil.—[A] Whole of which will be sold as low as [at] any Store in Newport, for Cash, or approve[d] Notes.
Also, a few Boxes of PIPES—of vario[us] Sizes. *July* 15, 1800.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM
Informs his Friends and the Public in gen[e]ral, that he has just Received,
A new Supply of
SPRING GOODS,
Of the latest Importation, suitable for t[he] Season, which he will sell on the most re[a]sonable Terms.
Also—A large Quantity of Flo[or] and Stair Carpeting, by the Piece or Ya[rd]
Newport, June 2, 1800.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND
Takes this Method to inform his Friends Customers, and others, he has just re[-]ceived
A beautiful and general Assortme[nt]
of
SUMMER GOODS,
Of the latest Importations—
Which he is now selling at the low[est] Prices possible.
He has likewise a Parcel of the best L[a]dies Kid and Morocco SLIPPERS.
June 27, 1800.

DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.
Hereby inform the Public, th[at] they have for Sale, at their Ropewalk at t[he] South End of the Town, Bolt-Rope; Co[r]age and Cables of all Dimensions; Riggi[ng] by the Suit, turned out at the shortest N[o]tice, and manufactured equal to any in t[he] United States.
They return their Thanks to their Cu[s]tomers, and solicit a Continuance of the[ir] Favours.
Newport, July 21, 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN
Has just Received by the last Ships, [from] Philadelphia, and has for Sale, Wholesa[le] and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-stree[t]
A new Supply of
English and India GOODS,
suitable for the present and approachin[g] Season, which makes his Assortment com[-]plete.
He has also for Sale, Window-Glass [8] by 12 per Box, and a very handsome Assort[-]ment of CUTLERY WARE, well assort[-]ed.
Likewise Pork per Barrel, and Molasse[s] by the Hogshead.
Any of the above Articles will be sold cheap for Cash or approved Notes.

THOMAS HOWLAND,
BROKER,
Has for Sale, on good Terms,
New Rice in Tierces—White Havanna sugar, of a superior quality, in bar[-]rels and half-barrels—brown do. in boxes and barrels—Surinam do. in barrels—mo[-]lasses, for retailing, in hogsheads and barrels—one hogshead tobacco—one box tumblers and wine glasses—twenty barrels prime pork and beef—dutch quills per thousand or hundred, and letter paper per ream—dowlas—platilles—sheetings and German linens per piece—oil cloths—table carpets—Dutch laces and ribbons per do.—ivory combs per doz.—checks and German stripes per piece—flour per barrel—strained oil per do.—a small assortment of dry goods per retail—five dozen iron tea kettles per doz. or single—a few boxes of 7 by 9 and 10 by 8 window glass.
Also a House and Store situate in Tanner-street, extending 50 feet on said street, and 50 feet on Newtown lane.
Newport, 7th July, 1800.